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Vol. 6, No. 22 BI-WEEKLY URDU-ENGLISH NEWSPAPER TO SERVE THE PAKISTANI COMMUNITY ABROAD FEBRUARY 1, 1978

12 NEW COURTS ESTABLISHED TO TRY BHUTTO & ASSOCIATES

Islamabad: Twelve New Courts, each headed by a Justice of the High Court have been established to speed up the process of court trials against Bhutto and members of his party. It was reported that statements from several prominent figures including the former President Yahya Khan have been taken down and it is believed that most have now been completed. Justice Shafiur Rehman of the Punjab High Court will be the presiding judge in the trial of Bhutto. Several other justices from the Punjab, NWFP, Sind and Baluchistan will similarly preside over the cases being brought against former ministers, secretaries, and members of the National and Provincial Assemblies.

Meanwhile Bhutto was allowed back in the High Court at Lahore for a final statement on January 25, 1978 in the trial of the murder case of Nawab Mohammad Ahmed Khan. Four key witnesses are expected to complete their statements in the next few days.



Pak Rice for Afghanistan

The first consignment of about 200 tons of rice out of a total of 10,000 tons, gifted by Chief Martial Law Administrator, Gen. Zia ul-Haq to Afghanistan in view of food shortage in that country, reached in Kabul on Dec. 11.

Human Rights Committee of CCCM Holds Hearings in Toronto

Toronto: The Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism, an advisory body to the minister of state for multiculturalism held a hearing for members of the visible minorities to receive briefs and their views on the problems encountered by them.

Held at Hotel Toronto, the hearings were conducted on Friday Jan. 27, 78 and Saturday. Over 31 briefs were presented in written or verbal form among which there were also several Pakistani Canadian organisations.

The following Pakistani-Canadian organisations presented briefs: Pakistan Study Circle, Federation of Pakistani Associations of Ontario, Pakistan Community Aid Centre, Pakistan Canada Goodwill Society, Pakistan Student Federation and Council of Muslim Communities of Canada.

Several themes emerged: discrimination on the immigration bill, problems encountered at ports of entry, failure of the educational system, media bias and straight forward physical assaults. The briefs presented would be reviewed by the Council, and the minister, along with his council will report about action taken by them about the concerns expressed during the meeting.

In the evening, a dinner was held for the delegates in which the minister of multiculturalism, Norm Cafik discussed his views, aspirations and the targets that he had in mind about a multicultural society in Canada. He said: "the government of Canada is committed to the principle of multiculturalism and the principle of equality. This principle we not only uphold in Canada but throughout the world".

Other dignitaries present included Senator Peter Bosa, Phil Givens, Dr. Haidez (first minister of multiculturalism), Bromley Armstrong and members of the Council.



Hon. Norman Cafik

Taj Mahal in Danger

Indian experts fear that the Taj Mahal will be damaged by acid rain caused by sulphur dioxide emissions from an oil refinery planned in the area, and that the Indian government is doing very little about it. To protect the famous monument an action committee has been formed in Bangalore. The spokesman of the committee, L. P. Siratsa, stated that the government imposition that only low sulphur crude be processed at the new refinery is not acceptable.



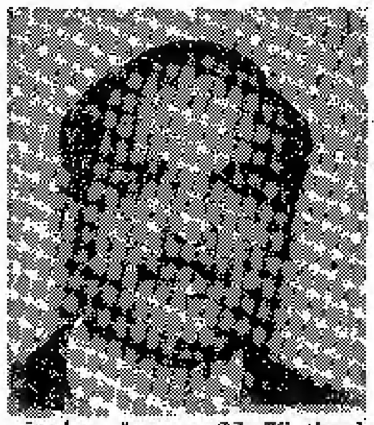
DOES ISRAEL REALLY WANT PEACE OR IS IT ONLY INTERESTED IN LAND USING PEACE AS A SMOKE SCREEN?

SEE EDITORIAL ON Pg. 4

COMMUNITY NEWS

Pakistani—Canadian Receives Civilian Citation Certification

'Crescent Report'



It was over ten months ago when Iqbal Raja came out of his small wood carving factory in Downsview and noticed a burgler helping himself to some goods from a nearby store. Iqbal Raja, as a concerned citizen got into his car, noted the license plate number of the burgler's car and his facial features and called the police. Because of his phone call and description of the burgler the police arrested the thief within 15 minutes.

This was ten months ago and the matter was all forgotten as far as Iqbal Raja was concerned. Not so with the Metropolitan Toronto Board of Police Commission who, in recognition of his assistance to the police in apprehending a burgler, awarded the Civilian Citation Certificate to Iqbal Raja.

POSTAL DELAY

In a letter dated Jan. 13, 1978 the Police Commission invited Iqbal Raja to a special ceremony on January 19, 78 to be presented with the certificate but the letter arrived on January 23, 78, thanks to the postal service. The Police Commission will now make this presentation to him during the next special ceremony to be held sometime this year.

Iqbal Raja is a soft-spoken person who came to Canada 9½ years ago. Since that time he has been working hard to establish himself. Through hard work and initiative, he has set up a small wood carving business in Downsview and specialises in custom-made designs.

He is quite happy in his present business and intends to continue with his specialised work.

Increase of Duty on Import Items

Effective January 1, 1978, the government of Pakistan announced extensive changes in rate of duty levied on items imported under the personal baggage scheme. Most rates have been revised upwards by 25 -50%. The following is a tentative list which will be confirmed once official notification is received from the government of Pakistan.

AUTOMOBILES: (New)
up to 1000 cc decreased to 75% plus 20% sales tax
1200 to 1800 cc increased to 115% plus 20% sales tax
Over 1800 cc increased to 175% plus 20% sales tax

USED/RECONDITIONED AUTOMOBILES
50% (maximum) of the applicable duty on new cars.

COLOR TELEVISION 75% plus 10% Sales Tax

REFRIGERATORS/FREEZERS/GAS STOVES: 120% plus 10% sales tax

AIRCONDITIONERS: 200% plus 10% sales tax.

In announcing these increases, it was explained that this was necessary to offset the huge budget deficit likely to be incurred in 1977 — 1978. Most increases have been levied on luxury goods which are in use by a tiny minority of the upper strata of society.

STARTING A BUSINESS

by Robert Karoly

(Mr. Karoly is a Toronto lawyer).

(Canadian Scene) — If you are planning to go into business, one of the important decisions you will have to make is the form that this business entity will take. The three basic forms through which a person may carry on a business in Ontario are sole proprietorship, partnership and corporation.

Sole Proprietorship: This is the simplest way of operating a business in Ontario as it enables you to enter into business with the minimum of legal formalities. Generally speaking, the only registration requirement here is pursuant to The Partnership Registration Act, under which if you go into business using a name other than your own name, or an expression indicating that there may be more than one member in the firm, then, you must file a declaration with the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations. The other thing to keep in mind is that there are municipal licensing requirements which require certain businesses to be licensed before they can operate. In addition, certain professions, occupations and businesses must also be registered or licensed under the applicable provincial legislation. In a sole proprietorship you are responsible for the operation of the business, and if the business fails you must assume total and personal liability.

Partnership: Entering into a partnership is a slightly more complicated way of starting a business in Ontario. In the absence of any agreement between the partners, the partnership arrangement is governed by The Partnerships Act. Most partnerships will have a written agreement drafted which will govern their relationship with one another. These agreements can be very simple or very complicated depending on the situation and what each partner wants. In the case of a partnership, each individual partner is personally liable for the debts of the partnership. Furthermore, all profits of the partnership are taxed at the partner's individual tax rate, and, the partners do not have the advantages of employee profit sharing and pension plans as they would in a corporation.

Incorporation: With a corporation, your liability is limited to the amount of money you put into the corporation, with certain exceptions as to unpaid wages. Although the preparation of a carefully drawn partnership agreement might cost as much in legal fees as incorporation, the fees payable to government are less. Corporations must keep records, comply with certain formalities and filing which are continuing and additional costs not required by proprietorships or partnerships There are other considerations in deciding whether to incorporate. If you wish to raise capital, a corporation is a more attractive investment to those with money to buy stock. Moreover, there are more tax options than with proprietorships or partnerships, and, in the event of your death (as owner or principal) a corporation can be continued much more easily. Another area in which corporations may be more practicable is estate planning.

All of the considerations which one should study before deciding on the form of business organization are too numerous to explain here, and should be discussed with knowledgeable people.

Third Test Also Ends in Draw

Fine Performance by Pakistan

By Amin Qasim, Downsview.

The second Test match between Pakistan and England played at Hyderabad ended in a draw. Pakistan got off to a very good start and up until the fourth day of play was well in sight of a possible victory, but Wasim Bari's reluctance to declare the innings a bit earlier virtually lost the hope of going one up in the series.

Pakistan won the toss and started off a bit shakily, losing Sadiq's wicket at 14 and then Shafique was caught off Edmonds when scoreboard indicated 40 runs. Haroon Rashid came in to join the opener Mudassar Nazar and for the third wicket they put on 61 runs when Mudassar got out with the total at 101. It had taken Mudassar three hours to score 27 runs as he once again lived up to the unique distinction of scoring the slowest century in Test history, which he did in the first Test at Lahore. Mudassar Nazar, 21, is the son of former Pakistan great Nazar Mohammad who in 1952 against India in Lucknow had been on the field for the whole match when in Pakistan's first innings he carried his bat for 124 not out; made in 8 hours 30 min.

Haroon's Century

Javed Miandad came in to join Haroon Rashid and got off the mark with a six and England suddenly found themselves under fire from both ends as the next 50 runs came in only 35 min. Between them they hit eight sixes and were in complete command of the English bowling. Haroon scored his second hundred of the series before he finally got out for 108. His innings included six sixes; he reached his 50 with one of them, his hundred with another

Wasim Raja was out for zero in the next over and at the close of play Pakistan were 220 for 5, with Miandad and Abdul Qadir at the crease.

Pakistan were all out on the second day for 275, Miandad resumed from his overnight score of 48 and was still batting at 88 when the last wicket fell. By the end of the day England were batting comfortably at 123 for 2 wkt having lost Brearley to Iqbal Qasim and Rose to Qadir; Boycott still holding the fort.

England Collapses.

Third day turned out to be a complete disaster for the Englishmen and Abdul Qadir was the master of it all. When Boycott was run out with the score at 137, with his contribution of 79 runs, wickets started to tumble and very soon England was 157 for 9 before a determined last wicket stand took them to 191. Abdul Qadir, age 21 playing in only his second Test match, took 6 wkts for 44 runs with his deadly leg breaks and googlies. Pakistan started their second innings with a lead of 84 runs and at the end of the days play were 55 for 1, Sadiq getting out in the last over of the day for 22 runs. Mudassar was batting at 32.

Pakistan continued its domination on the fourth day and speculation was building as to when Bari would declare the innings closed. Mudassar scored 66 runs while Miandad was 61 not out when Bari finally decided to declare at 259 runs for the loss of 4 wkts. with 10 mins batting left in the day and the whole of fifth day this left England the almost impossible task of scoring 344 runs to win in 340 minutes. When England started to bat on the very slow pitch, their sole concern was to hold out against the Pakistani spin attack. This they did quite well as Boycott and Brearley batted through the rest of the match and between they scored 157 runs without getting out.

It was a rather dismal ending to the excitement of the first four days, and the outcome of the match would probably be argued about for some time to come. Had Bari decided to declare earlier, he would have given England a more reasonable target to aim for and in so doing the match could have gone either way with Pakistan having the certain advantage on the strength of its spin attack.

In the absense of the established players like Mushtaq, Zaheer, Asif, Majid and Imran, Pakistan has harvested another good crop of young cricketers. Miandad at 20, Qadir and Mudassar at 21, and Haroon Rashid at 24 have shown what it takes to be a Test cricketer and have endangered the positions of the senior players if and when they decide to play for Pakistan again. Drawing the first two Test matches was a good feat for this largely inexperienced team, especially in view of the fact that the English side had given a thorough beating to the Aussies just prior to this series.

THIRD TEST ALSO ENDS IN DRAW

Karachi: The third and final test between England and Pakistan ended in a draw at Karachi.

The match started with England scoring 266 runs in the first innings. The English side led by Geoff Boycott was without its captain, Mike Brearley who had his arm broken earlier by Sikandar

Geoff Boycott captained the England side with Mike Brearley recovering from a broken arm received through the courtesy of Sikandar in a one-day match earlier in the tour.

The match started with England scoring 266 runs in the first innings out of which 56 were contributed by that talented Roope who alone could withstand the leg spins of Abdul Qadir, a new find in the Pakistani side. Abdul Qadir finished with 4 for 81 and although not his best, helped the Pakistani side stop England's run production to give Pakistan and opportunity to pile up a lead. While the Pakistani side started well, adding 237 for the first five wickets, thereafter the collapse started: Edmonds went through the Pakistani batting, getting 7 wickets for a mere 66 runs. Pakistan finished with 281 for the first innings.

In the second innings when Boycott put his boys into bat, he clearly had no intention of relinquishing the field or give the young Pakistani one up on him. The English side therefore decided to bat right through the last day putting up 222 runs for a total of 5 wickets lost. Geoff Boycott was one of the batsmen out, caught brilliantly by Javed Miandad.

Luckily the two captains had decided to end the match one hour earlier and save the spectators the boredom of another hour.

As has become customary in Pakistani cricket, there was some bottle throwing in this match also but the crowd was kept outside the field by a huge fence put up around it. The total loss of play was insignificant. Another minor diversion was provided by the



chief martial law administrator who made an appearance to award medals to all the players in a 25 minute ceremony.

Political Cricket!

Karachi: It has become popular past-time for leaders and rulers to make appearances at cricket matches. During the first test match in Lahore, Nusrat Bhutto came out with her rowdy supporters and got a brick (or a police baton) on the head landing her in hospital for several days. A riot followed and play was delayed for several hours.

During the third test in Karachi while the spectators were kept away from the field by fencing the ground, Gen. Zia came to dish out medals to the players.

While the crowd was kept out by a fence, Mushtaq, Zaheer and Majid, the three players who returned to Pakistan following acceptance of the Packer series invitations, were kept out of the third test, reportedly to keep the visiting British prime minister happy. The kindly general did not want to upset his guest by having his team lose to a strong Pakistani side.

Hijack Attempt Foiled by Nur Khan

Karachi: A gunman hijacked a twin-engine Fokker on an internal flight from Sukkur to Karachi on Jan. 19, 78 and asked to have it flown to Bombay. The pilot landed instead in Karachi because, he explained, there wasn't enough fuel.



The gunman held 21 people hostage and demanded a $2 m. ransom which the P.I.A. Chief Nur Khan went to negotiate. In a surprise move, Nur Khan (who was also the airforce Chief from 1965 to 1969) jumped on the gun men and grabbed the gun but sustained a hip injury for which he was rushed to hospital.

All passengers were released unharmed.

ADB Loan for Tarbela

The Asian Development Bank recently approved a $38 million supplementary loan to Pakistan to help finance cost over-runs and expension of a hydropower project at Tarbela Dam.

Also approved was a $150,000 technical assistance grant to prepare a program to keep the country's thermal power plants in good operating condition.

CRESCENT International

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OUR REPRESENTATIVES AROUND THE WORLD

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Land or Peace ?

Egyptian President Sadat's flair for publicity took him on a spectacular journey to Jerusalem on Nov. 19, 77, breaking down an old Arab position of not speaking face to face with the Israelis. Sadat took a gamble and going over the protests and resignations of his own colleagues and fellow Arabs, flew to Israel to fulfill an old Israeli demand. This, incidently, also destroyed any semblence of unity among the Arab states.

Whatever the cost of Sadat's initiative to Arab cause and any inherent wisdom, the question has to be asked whether Israel made any gesture remotely approaching the magnitude of Sadat's action. Glancing over the entire spectrum of Israeli political opinion, with the sole exception of the communist party of Israel, every political party in Israel not only demands peace but also the occupation of captured Arab lands.

To add insult to injury, the Israeli government not only allowed the establishment of further illegal settlements on occupied Arab lands but also compared Egyptian position of asking for a Palestinian homeland with Nazi land-grabbing in Eastern Europe. Now if any land-grabbing has taken place, it is the Israelis who have not only usurped Palestine, displacing three million of its inhabitants but also lands belonging to Egypt, Jordan and Syria. It is Israel which has no defined boundaries; it is Israel that has refused to acknowledge the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and it is once again Israel with an insatiable desire to occupy other lands and peoples.

The choice in the Middle East is quite clear: Israel can either have land or peace. History has not witnessed an instance in which a country has grabbed land and had peace for too long. Any treaty that is not based on justice will not last long; Israel has to recognise this fact as well as the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, otherwise it will not enjoy its "peace".

Letters to the editor

PUNISH THE GUILTY

Dear Sir,

Through the columns of your paper I would like to appeal to the martial law administration in Pakistan that the process of accountability be speeded up and those found guilty should be appropriately punished.

If this does not take place, then history bears witness that those who do not punish national criminals have to suffer much more later on. And those who do not bring to books people who were once in high office have been destroyed.

We must learn from history and establish a correct precedent.

Yours very truly,
Rafiq Chaudhry
Hamilton

(P.S. This letter has been translated from Urdu)

To the Editor

We have greatly enjoyed the cartoons recently published in the Crescent. What a caustic humour yet without any rancour. They very nicely drove the point home in respect of certain leaders by bringing out their essential weaknesses. Bravo!

Please carry on and publish such impartial and strong editorial cartoons. Your cartoonist, Mr. Sultan deserves our congratulations.

Sincerely,
H. Kabir Qureshi,
Don Mills

BOOK REVIEW

The Islamic View of Women and The Family
by Dr. M. Abdul Rauf.
Robert Speller & Sons,
Publisher, Inc.
10 East 23rd St., New York,
N.Y. 10010. Price: $8.50

Dr. M. Abdul Rauf, a well known Islamic worker throughout North America is the Director of Islamic Center in Washington. In this book he explains the Islamic viewpoint and very succinctly interprets the Islamic law and its social traditions in defining the role and place of a woman first in the family context and therein the society at large. He also discusses at length some misconceptions and prejudices that the western societies have developed over the years regarding the position of women in Islam. In establishing the fact that with the advent of Islam, women indeed gained freedom, equality in terms of human rights, Dr. Rauf has been thorough and quotes extensively from the Holy Quran and the traditions of the Prophet (P.B.U.H.). He also compares this by examining the recent Western phenomenon namely the women's liberation movement and draws some interesting conclusions. His critical analysis of the comparison shows that the woman's position in Islam visa-a-vis the modern liberation themes is far more secure and rewarding. A woman stands a better chance of fulfillment in an Islamic system in which there is practically no chance of being exploited unscruplously. On the other hand, in any other society where a woman is supposed to be equal and free, she is infact not so. Dr. Rauf also looks into the socio-sexual attitudes and practices of various societies. Here again, it is apparent that Islamic ways are superior and far more satisfying since Islam does not permit abnormal behaviour, excesses and abuses, thus saving women from degradation and humiliation.

Having said all this, one however wonders at the very inferior position of women in Islamic countries by and large, in almost all Muslim countries, women are backward, mostly illiterate, economically dependent, intellectually of no consequences, physically more prone to diseases and compared to men carry no influence in the affairs of the country. Dr. Rauf has not discussed this in his book. Perhaps he does not see it this way. But unfortunately it is sad to reflect that among the adherents of Islam, which represents the ideal social order, the other half of the population is so shabbily treated. Ofcourse, the blame does not lie with Islam. The real culprits are the societies of these countries where women are kept in bondage. We hope that in the next edition Dr. Rauf would take a second look at the pitiable condition of women in the Muslim countries as well.

M.H.K. Qureshi

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INTRODUCE

Crescent

TO A FRIEND

Political Legitimacy

By S.B. Ahmad, London England

Special for "Crescent"

It would be difficult to say how political legitimacy is reestablished in a country which has been shaken by a violent revolution or a coup. A change of this nature cannot but be illegitimate initially, involving, as it is bound to, the sudden overthrow of the existing order, the removal by force of men who have been exercising political authority with the consent of the populace. Success is the only criterion by which a revolution's right to replace one set of men by another can usually be judged, but whether it is the same thing as legitimacy is doubtful. When the Italians overran Ethiopia in 1935 and drove the Negus into exile, they became the effective rulers of the country for the time being, but no one accepted them as its legitimate rulers. The Negus was restored at the end of the Second World War, and this was regarded as a perfectly justified act: the legitimate ruler had been returned. Italian rule lasted about ten years, and nothing in these ten years that the Italians did obliterated the stigma of illegitimacy which their illegal occupation brought upon them.

Other colonial empires have not had to contend with the same problem. The British in India, the French in Indo-China, or the Dutch in the East Indies were for scores of decades accepted as the legitimate governments of those areas, irrespective of the feelings of the populations they ruled. One could argue perhaps that the peoples of these territories did not regard the governments as legitimate in the real sense, but this view of legitimacy has never found wide acceptance. Here also, as in the case of revolutions, success meaning the ability to hold on to a territory and to persuade a major section of the population to yield peacefully, has been used as the yardstick of legitimacy.

Minority Rule

There is however no rule which can be deduced from history or politics. Rhodesia has been maintaining an independent existence for 10 years now; but neither the Western powers nor the Africans regard the Smith government as the legitimate government of the country. The Anglo-American proposals for peace envisage a temporary return to British rule as a way of reestablishing legitimacy. It is neither the duration of their existence as an independent government nor their success in subduing the black population that has earned the Smith regime the right to legitimacy.

The fact in this case is that in embarking upon his unilateral declaration of independence Smith acted without the consent of powerful elements in the British establishment, who were so annoyed by his defiance of their authority that they are prepared now to go to any length to penalise him. The British leaders who have, quite rightly, been citing disaffection among the blacks as a sign of Smith's illegitimacy have never bothered to support the thirty year old struggle of the Nagas in eastern India against the Indian Union. Nor have objections been raised in the British Parliament to the continued occupation of Sikkim by India. The parallel between the two situations is however inescapable. If the Smith regime is illegitimate owing to the fact that it is not acceptable to the blacks, India by the same token can have no right to hold on to Nagaland, or to Sikkim.

Different Question

Legitimacy poses difficult questions of a slightly different sort in breakaway states like Bangladesh.

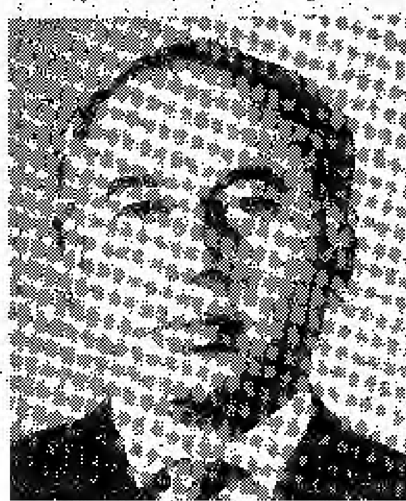


The government that existed in East Pakistan prior to December 16, 1971 was by all canons of international law a legal government, established by law, and what led to its downfall was a secessionist movement aided by an aggressive neighbour. India's part in the process leading to the emergence of Bangladesh amounted not merely to interference but to positive military intervention. It was intervention in utter defiance of all international obligations and explicit UN resolutions. Yet the sad fact remains the Britain, representing the hub of the Commonwealth of which both India and Pakistan were members, was one of the first countries to rush to recognise the new state, even before the Indian troops were withdrawn. What in this instance was the nature of legitimacy? In what sense could the administration set up by the rebel leader Mujibur Rahman with the assistance of a foreign power be called a government entitled to recognition? It would perhaps have been said by its supporters abroad that Mujibur Rahaman represented a popular uprising, and his success indicated that he enjoyed the confidence of the inhabitants of East Pakistan. This theory however flies in the face of facts. The grim nine months long civil war was a tussle between those who wanted secession and those who desired to maintain the integrity of Pakistan, and it was India's intervention which tipped the scales in favour of the secessionists. This was no proof of support for Mujib by the majority.

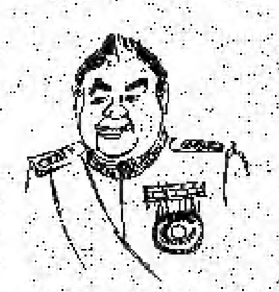
If the Smith government in Rhodesia, in spite of ten years of independent existence, be juridically remained a British colony, at least in British eyes, Bangladesh was doubtless juridically a part of Pakistan, in spite of the recognition accorded to it by India and Britain, until such time as Pakistan herself came forward to it by recognising it.

Recognition

But did this act dispose of all the inconvenient issues generated by secession? In the case of Bangladesh, decidedly not. For, recognition by Pakistan was a political



gesture designed to end bitterness, and it may well be maintained that it gave Bangladesh the right to declare that it had been able to wrest from the mother country her assent to its separate existence. But if the willing consent of the inhabitants of a country is to be judged an essential component of political legitimacy, it remains yet to be proved that the change brought about in 1971 has been endorsed by them. The elections organised by Mujibur Rahman in 1973 were a sham, in which no one was free to vote as he



liked. And there have been no elections since, but a series of coups, so that the question whether the population of Bangladesh approve of the change in their status has never been put to the test. On the contrary, if the successive coups and the enthusiasm or lack of enthusiasm with which they have been greeted by the public provide any clue to the state of public opinion, it seems clear that a large section, if not the overwhelming majority of the people do not like what happened to them in 1971.

Within Pakistan

The event of 1971 and the subsequent recognition by Pakistan appear in this context to have the semblance of an imposed solution in which the inhabitants of the country had no real say. The elections of 1970 on the basis of which Mujib insisted on secession had been a fraud; the election manifesto of the Awami League party had specifically assured the electorate that their aim was a solution within the framework of a united Pakistan. But no sooner had Mujib won the polls, than he proceeded to use his victory as a mandate for a secessionist struggle. The electorate found themselves caught in a noose. There was no denying that Mujib had won the elections, but how were they to convince the world that the demands put forward on their behalf were completely unwarranted? So with the inevitability of a Greek tragedy the situation drifted towards a civil war, with the supporters of national unity appearing to be resisting a change desired by the majority of their fellow countrymen. Indian intervention prevented the issue from being fought out to its logical end and forced upon the supporters of unity a solution which they could not believe to be the outcome of a straightforward political or military defeat at the hands of their opponents. That lent the ensuing political order a greater air of illegitimacy than would have been the case in the absence of outside interference.

The successive coups which have marked political developments in Bangladesh in the last three years have not basically altered the situation. Neither recognition by Pakistan nor Bangladesh's entry into the UN has made any difference to the fact that as far as the citizens of Bangladesh are concerned, they have been forced to accept a change in which they have had no decisive say. If they hold an election today to choose a new administration, they will have to do so within a predetermined context.

The instability that Bangladesh has experienced since its birth and which seems interminable issues from the basic uncertainty at the heart of the whole matter. No matter what the rulers do, the instability would not disappear unless the people were free to decide whether they approve of their separation from Pakistan. A free referendum on whether they want the present situation to continue or whether they would prefer to go back to the status quo before the fall of Pakistan could alone determine whether the present order has acquired legitimacy.

It might be objected that the above suggestion demands a reversal of history, a turning back. Doubtless it does. But how else does one resolve the intolerable dilemma arising out of the forced changes of 1971? The decision by the Muslims of Bengal to join Pakistan in 1947 having been the result of a free choice by Muslim legislators, only a corresponding vote freely exercised could remove the stigma of illegitimacy attaching to the changes of 1971.

Whether what has been suggested will be acceptable to the rulers or their masters is extremely doubtful. But that can only mean the indefinite continuation of political uncertainties in this part of Asia.

Unfortunate

Bangladesh has the misfortune of being so situated that outsiders, even well-meaning liberals inclined to judge its problems not in terms of the rights and future of its people, but in terms of the interests of powerful states like India or China or Russia or the USA. The secessionist movement was nurtured by outside forces, and when finally Mujibur Rahman succeeded in bringing about a violent eruption he did so with the active assistance of a foreign power, namely India. The Western press and public did not bother to gauge the extent of the support he enjoyed inside East Pakistan, but assumed that the outbreak of civil war implied the transference of people's loyalties from Pakistan to Bangladesh. That there could exist an overwhelming but silent majority totally opposed to secession, who watched the drama helplessly without being able to assert their views, received no consideration. The final emergence of Mujib as victor had no more significance than the emergence of Quisling in Norway in the Second World War. The difference between the situations lies in the fact that whereas the defeat of Hitler led to the collapse of Quisling and the restoration of the legitimate rulers, there was no anologous reversal in Bangladesh. The assassination of Mujib in 1975 and the subsequent coups represent feeble efforts by a weak and resourceless population to rid themselves of a horrible incubus. But no matter what they do, they are so circumstanced in relation to India and the world powers that they can only shuffle and reshuffle their cards within the political solution imposed on them in 1971. They are not free to question the solution itself. This helplessness throws into sharp relief not only the fictitious nature of the freedom won by Mujib but also the whole issue of political legitimacy in Bangladesh.

The unfortunate people of Bangladesh seem destined to have to endure the tensions of illegitimacy for an indefinite period, unless they can take their courage in both hands and dare India and Russia to prevent them from putting their political fate to the test of an unfettered referendum.

The writer is a Bengali Muslim residing in London, England.

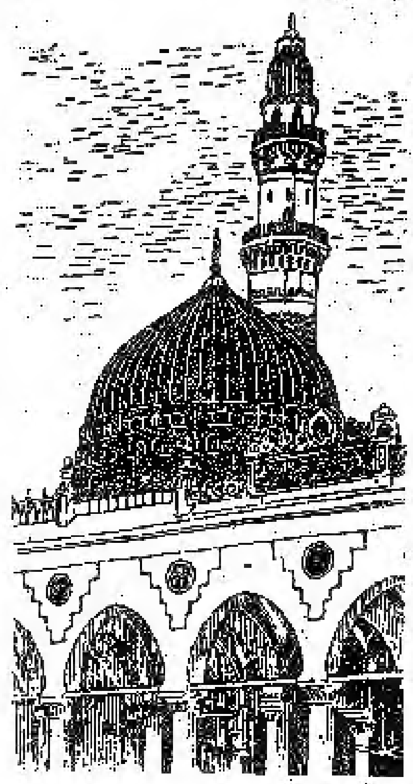
Islamic Heritage

Brotherhood and Equality in Islam

By Joseph Elmaleh

One of the most distinguishing characteristics of Islam is the tie of brotherhood among all believers and the feeling of equality of all men. Equality could be understood in the light of the original teaching of the Quran. The Quran says:

"O Mankind, We have created you male and female and set you up as nations and tribes so that you may know one another. The noblest among you in the sight of God are the most pious and heedful of you." (Qur'an 49:13)



Prophet Muhammad said: "There is distinction only in submission to God. The most virtuous among you is the most honorable in the eyes of God." Thus Islam established the principle that all human beings are equal regardless of their colour, race, language or any other reason except in submission to God.

Submission to God, then, is what distinguishes the believers from the rest of human beings. The believers are those who believe in one God. The Quran says: "The believers are all like brothers." Prophet Muhammad said:

"You will see the believers in their mutual kindness, love and sympathy just like one body. When a limb complains, the whole body responds to it with wakefulness and fever."

Muslims were distinguished from other believers for they believed in the message of Moses and Jesus, along with their belief in the message of Muhammad. Thus Islam in its comprehensiveness is a complete and final form. Quran refers to the Muslim nation as follows, "a nation, justly balanced that you might witness over nations and the prophet (Muhammad) a witness over yourselves" (al-Baqarah 143).

This is the Islamic heritage of brotherhood and equality, and for a Muslim to be true in his faith is to accept the teaching of Islam which promotes the principles of brotherhood and equality between Muslims and humanity in general.

Muslims in India

On Clashes and Curfew

(Link, New Delhi, 11 Dec. '77)

There are reports of sporadic clashes still taking place in Varanasi. According to these reports 20 people out of 30 killed and 400 out of the 500 injured were Muslims. About 1300 Muslims had reportedly been arrested till November 13. Property worth about Rs 20 crores belonging solely to the Muslims was allegedly looted and destroyed by the PAC and the police. Half a dozen mosques and six Muslim tombs were damaged. The Janata Government as a pathetic as the national press, too, has taken no notice of the fear among the Muslims all over the country who have become cynical about the whole affair. Urdu papers said that Varanasi had become a test case for the Janata Government. A Bombay daily wrote: "There are certain question-marks in respect of the role of the so-called national press. One can understand the playing down of the news of a communal riot but how to explain a total black-out of the highly condemnable and outright atrocious behaviour of the police and the PAC? Why has not a single 'big' paper published any of the reports prepared by a number of MPs and MLAs on the subject? Why have they all blacked out even the report of the Surinder Mohan Committee set up by the Janata Party itself? Why is it that while the news of even ordinary cruelty against a Harijan is flashed with screaming headlines by the so-called national press, it declines to take any notice when the bloodhounds of the police and the PAC commit atrocities against Muslims? . . . . Awam, a Delhi weekly, bewails: "The district authorities of Varanasi have broken all previous records by imposing curfew in the Dal Mandi . . . . . . This area had neither witnessed any clash nor was there any tension. This is a Muslim-majority area . . . . . Because of the utterly unjustified curfew, thousands of people had to go hungry and thirsty, hundreds of patients had to suffer for lack of medicines. A 10 year old Muslim girl is reported to have died only because she could not get medical attention during this period.". Member of Parliament Shyam Lal Yadav's speech in the Rajya Sabha on November 16 which was completely blacked out by the national press has got wide coverage in the Urdu press. Yadav has been quoted as having said: ". . . Seeing this atrocity coupled withearlier atrocities committed by the organised force of State in the cities of Lucknow and Kanpur, I have no hesitation in saying that the attitude of the Government towards the minorities and the poor people is most callous and it is derogatory to their self-respect also. MOst Urdu papers find it inexplicable why the national press has even blacked out the report of the committee appointed by Janata president Chandra Shekhar consisting of Surindra Mohan, Mrs Mrinal Goray (MP) and Prof. A. H. Rahmani.... Shahi Imam Syed Abdullah Bukhari's disenchantment with the Janata Party has been widely welcomed. Dastan-e-Watan, Delhi quotes him as having said that Prime Minister MOrarji Desai did not like the idea of his visiting Varanasi to work for communal amity. Shahi Imam has said that the Congress cannot be held responsible for the riots. He has said that the present Government is fully responsible for the clashes in Varanasi, Kanpur and Lucknow.

Canada to Continue Assisting Pakistan in Oil Exploration

The Canadian ambassador in Pakistan Mr. P.F.W. Stone re-affirmed in Islamabad that Canada would continue to assist Pakistan not only in the field of oil and gas explorations but also several other fields.

He made these remarks in a dinner given by the Oil and Gas Development Corporation for Canadian experts assisting in the exploration of oil and gas in Pakistan.

Briefings for Politicians Commenced

The martial law administration has decided that henceforth it will brief political leaders on matters of national importance and economic affairs. This was decided in view of the fact that the military administration wanted to keep political leaders abreast of developments so that they are better informed about national affairs and plan their election campaigns accordingly.

It was reported that this would be the first time political leaders were brought closer to the martial administration. So far they had kept aloof because the politicians did not wish to confer a stamp of permanence on the nature of the military administration.

$16 million Canadian Loan for Pakistan

A $16 million Canadian loan has been approved for Pakistan for the purchase of equipment for 47 diesel locomotive engines for Pakistan railways. The loan is repayable over a period of 50 years with a 10 – year grace period.

It will be recalled that Canada has been assisting Pakistan in the field of gas and oil exploration, construction of power transmission lines and has assisted in the construction of the Warsak Dam near Peshawar.

A Canadian trade delegation is also currently in Pakistan to finalise a $10 million Rupee agreement for the establishment of a tractor assembly plant in Pakistan.

Pakistan Discovers Gold and Copper

(The Journal of Commerce, Washington, 30 Dec. '77)

The Resources Development Corp. has confirmed to the federal government finds of 336 million tons of copper ore along with 900,000 ounces of gold worth about $3 billion in Baluchistan province, a newspaper reported. The English language newspaper Pakistan Times, controlled by the government, said the confirmation of the deposit find was made in a final feasibility report on the copper project at Saindak in Chaghi district about 400 miles southwest of the provincial capital of Quetta The newspaper said the British and Netherland governments and the United Nations Development Program assisted the Resources Development Corp. by proving financial and technical aid to map out the extent of the deposit and the feasibility of exploiting it. The report, according to the newspaper, also said that more than 10 million tons of iron ore reserves have been found at Chickendish and Packinkok in Nokandi district of the same province. The exploration at the two sites were carried out by the Pakistan Industrial Development Corp. in collaboration with experts from China, it said.

FRANCE RENEGING ON N–DEAL

Paris: Following the US President's visit to Paris, the French Foreign Ministry released a statement about re-negotiating the deal for a reprocessing plant to be sold to Pakistan.

The purchase and sale agreement contains a $50 million fine if France reneges on the deal and so far Pakistan has stood firm on its position to acquire such a plant

The French statement did not mention whether Pakistan had agreed to any renegotiation of the deal. The United States has consistently opposed Pakistan's efforts to acquire a reprocessing plant and has even threatened to cut off economic aid.

During the recent visit of the British Prime Minister to Pakistan, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq once again re-iterated Pakistan's intentions of proceeding with the acquisition of the plant and rejected categorically any suggestions that Pakistan should recognise Indian hegemony in the area, as hinted by the British Prime Minister during a press conference.

فلم



"آوارہ" میں — فلم — وحید مراد، شمیم آرا اور ...

فنکاروں کے لطائف و ظرائف

(مرتبہ :- نعیم اختر صدیقی ڈیرہ دوبئی)

[illegible]

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MONIAL

…espondence in… …m girl aged 30 …migrant, looking …d Muslim man … – 35 years old. …ticulars, recent …telephone num…

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محفلِ شعر و سخن

(شعرائے اُردو کا تاریخ وار سلسلہ)

حفیظ جالندھری

تبسم کی شعاعیں تھیں نظارے لالہ زاروں کے
ترنم کی ترنگیں تھیں کنارے جوئباروں کے
روانی رنگ بو کھول دو ... [illegible]
نظامِ خود کرنے کی آج قدرت ... [illegible]
ہُوا عرشِ معلّٰی سے نزولِ رحمتِ باری
تو استقبال کو اٹھی حرم کی چار دیواری
مبارک ہو کہ ختم المرسلیں تشریف لے آئے
جناب رحمۃ للعالمیں تشریف لے آئے
بصد انداز یکتائی بغایت شانِ زیبائی
امیں بن کر امانت آمنہ کی گود میں آئی

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

جامِ نو

غزل

مجھ سے بچھڑ کے وہ بھی بڑی مشکلوں میں تھا
میری طرح وہ غم کے انہی سلسلوں میں تھا

پر اعتراف کوئی بھی جرأت نہ کر سکا
میں نے وہی کہا ہے جو سب کے دلوں میں تھا

کشتی قریب آئی تو موجیں نکل گئیں
طوفان تند و تیز چھپا ساحلوں میں تھا

سوچا تو ایک پل میں زمانے سمٹ گئے
دیکھا تو میں بٹا ہوا سو فاصلوں میں تھا

میں سوچتا ہوں جلتا ہوا جسم دیکھ کر
میرا مقام کیسی کٹھن منزلوں میں تھا

اے چشمِ ناز کچھ تو بتا وہ کدھر گیا
نغمہ سرا کبھی جو تری محفلوں میں تھا

چھپتے تھے راہنماؤں کے ہر اک نئی بات پر
اک رنگِ اضطراب بھی قافلوں میں تھا

محسن نے بڑھ کے اس کو گلے سے لگا لیا
وہ شخص جو شریک مرے قاتلوں میں تھا

ماتھے پہ ہر اک جبیں کے شکن در شکن ہوئی
چہروں پہ وہ لکھا گیا جو کچھ دلوں میں تھا

محسن گیلانی

عطاء الحق قاسمی

شہزادے۔ اوئے!

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

بہنوں کی محفل

بچے بدتمیزی کیوں کرتے ہیں

تحریر فرزانہ ساجد

[illegible]

ہفت روزہ
کریسنٹ انٹرنیشنل
شورود ٹو کینیڈا

اَلَآ اِنَّ اَوْلِيَآءَ اللّٰهِ لَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُوْنَ ٥

سنو! اللہ کے دوستوں کو نہ کوئی خوف ہے اور نہ وہ غمگین ہوں گے۔

بھٹو کا اصل رُخ کردار

عوام کے سامنے بے نقاب کرنے میں مزید تاخیر نہ کی جائے

پیپلز پارٹی کی بانی کمیٹی نے مسٹر بھٹو کی سالگرہ —— پاکستان —— کو کسب پھر سے یوم جمہوریت کے طور پر منانے کا جو اعلان کیا تھا، اور جسے کامیاب بنانے کے لیے بعض حلقوں کے مطابق ان کی بیگم نے پیپلز پارٹی کی طرح پہلا تھا، ایک ماہ سے بھی زیادہ عرصہ تک منظم پروپیگنڈہ اور دیگر تیاریوں کے باوجود بُری طرح ناکام ہو گیا ہے۔ بعض مقامات پر "جیالوں" نے جلوس نکالے، سڑکوں پر آئے اور اپنے مخصوص مزاج کے مطابق ہلڑبازی مچانے کی کوشش کی، لیکن کہیں بھی ان کی تعداد چالیس پچاس یا بہتر اسی سے زیادہ نہ تھی، اور وہ دنگا فساد کا ڈھونگ رچانے کے بعد ازخود منتشر ہو گئے یا پولیس سے معمولی چھیڑ چھاڑ کے بعد تتر بتر ہونے پر مجبور ہو گئے۔ بہرحال جس دن کو سابق حکمران پارٹی نے اپنی قسمت اور عوامی جمہوریت کے زوال کا مظاہرہ کے طور منتخب کیا تھا، اس کا "انجام" تماشا دیکھنے کی عبرت میں نکلا۔

پیپلز پارٹی کے نام لیوا اور حضرت خواہ اس پر چلنے والی کی بڑی وجہ بتایا یہ بتائی گئی کہ ملک بھر میں ہزاروں کی تعداد میں ... اور کارکنوں کو بڑی تعداد میں گرفتار کر لیا گیا تھا۔ اتفاق کی گرفتاریاں بلاشبہ اپنی جگہ ایک امر واقعہ ہیں، لیکن مارشل کے انتخابات کے دوران جب قومی اتحاد نے احتجاجی تحریک شروع کی تھی، تو گرفتاریوں کا تناسب اس کے مقابلے میں اس سے کہیں زیادہ تھا۔ لیکن چونکہ وہ تحریک ایک واضح مقصد اور حقیقی عوامی تحریک تھی —— جلیف بھٹو کے تسلط کی بحالی، نظام مصطفےٰ کی بحالی اور نظام مصطفےٰ کے قیام کے لیے تھی، اس لیے نہ صرف گرفتاریوں کا کوئی اثر ہوا، اور نہ بے دریغ ظلم ختم ہے بلکہ حکمرانوں کا ظلم سرنگوں ہوا۔ جس میں ... ساجد، علماء کرام کی تذلیل، لاٹھی چارج اور شریف خواتین کی ... کے ظلم و ستم کا نشانہ بھی ... جرم ... اس کی بحالی کے بعد ایمان پہلے سے اضافہ میں نکلا۔ یہاں تک کہ ... ظلم اور زیادتی کی کھلی چھٹی دینے کا حربہ بھی ناکام رہا۔ اس کے برعکس پیپلز پارٹی کی طرف سے "یوم جمہوریت" منانے کے بہانے پر ہر طرف سے فوری ردعمل ظاہر ہوا ہے، اس کی صورت میں ظاہر کیا گیا کہ جس پارٹی نے اپنے دور اقتدار میں جمہوریت کی بیخ کنی کر کے بے دریغ پامال کر دیا تھا، جمہوری اداروں کو حکمران طبقے کا غلام بنا دیا تھا، آئین میں ترامیم کو بچوں کا کھیل بنا کر رکھ دیا تھا اور قانون و قاعدہ کو من مانی تفسیر کا معمول بنا لیا تھا، اسے یہ بھی معلوم ہونا چاہیے کہ زیادہ اللہ کی تاریخ پاکستان میں جمہوریت کش نظام ترین حکمران کی سالگرہ کو "یوم جمہوریت" کے طور پر منانے کا بودا ... غلط کیا ہے۔

پیپلز پارٹی کی اب یہ کوشش معلوم ہوتی ہے کہ اپنے بانی مسٹر بھٹو کو عوام کی نظروں میں مظلوم ظاہر کر کے ان کی ...

بھی حقائق کو ... اور توڑ پھوڑ کی کھلی چھٹی حاصل رہی یا جن لوگوں کو کام چلانے اور مفت خوری کی چاٹ پڑ چکی ہے، اب ان کی طرف سے ہی مسٹر بھٹو کو مظلوم ظاہر کرنے کے لیے ایجی ٹیشن کا زور لگایا جا رہا ہے۔ پچھلی سیاست اور پھر اقتدار میں مسٹر بھٹو نے پروپیگنڈہ کے تمام جدید وسائل کو اپنی ذات اور شخصیت کو نقطۂ عروج تک لے جانے کی حد تک استعمال کیا تھا۔ انہیں بہادر، عوام دوست، غریبوں کا ہمدرد اور انتہائی بے غرض ظاہر کیا گیا تھا۔ اس مقصد کے لیے پہلے انہوں نے بھارت سے ہزار سال تک جنگ لڑنے کا اعلان کیا تھا۔ پھر انہوں نے ... کی ... پر جا کر ... کا مظاہرہ کیا تھا اور ... تھا۔ اس کے ساتھ ان ہی کی طرف سے یہ بھی کہا گیا تھا کہ ان کے پاس خدا کا دیا سب کچھ ہے۔ ... وہ صرف علامتی تنخواہ کے طور پر محض ایک روپیہ ماہانہ لیں گے اور ... کی ... سال تک دن رات بحیثیت عاجز رہتا ہے ... اس طرح ناخواندہ اور حقیقت حال سے بے خبر بھولے بھالے لوگوں کو نہ صرف گمراہ کیا گیا، بلکہ پارٹی میں اپنے ساتھیوں اور سیاسی حلیف امیروں، وڈیروں، زمینداروں اور سرمایہ داروں، کارخانہ داروں کے خلاف نعرے لگا کر طبقاتی آویزش کی فضا بھی پیدا کر دی گئی۔

یہ سب باتیں مرتکب پاکل ... کے علم میں آ چکی ہیں، اور ان کے جو اثرات باقی ہیں اس کی بیخ کنی ... بھٹو کا اصلی منفی کردار بے نقاب کرنے میں کوتاہی اور تاخیر ہے۔ ان کے خلاف تو ابھی محض نواب محمد احمد خان کے ... "قتل" عدالت کے سامنے پیش کیا گیا ہے۔ لیکن لوگوں کو مختلف طور پر یہ نہیں بتایا گیا کہ صرف ایک روپیہ تنخواہ لینے کا اعلان کرنے والا صدر اور وزیراعظم مقررہ مشاہرہ سے ایک پیسہ کم نہیں لیتا تھا، اور اس کا تیرت ... بھی آج تک غیر معلوم رقم ہے۔ پھر جو شخص وعدہ کے بعد کچھ دینے کا اعلان کرتا تھا اس نے لاڑکانہ اور کراچی میں اپنے ذاتی بنگلوں کو ہی "ایوان صدر" اور پھر "ایوان وزیراعظم" قرار دے رکھا تھا، اور ان کی تزئین اور آرائش پر اس غریب ملک کے خزانے سے نہ جانے کتنی چالیس لاکھ روپے استعمال کیے گئے۔ اس کے ذاتی اخراجات کا بھی اپنی ذات پر نہ جانے کتنا خرچ ہوتا تھا اور لاڑکانہ میں دو ہزار ایکڑ سے بھی زیادہ رقبہ پر ... "تعمیرات" ... کا ...

بھٹو سرکاری اور مصدقہ ... کے لیے

عوام بھی تھیلوں سے جمع ہونے والی اس قوم کے لاکھ روپے خرچ کرائے گئے اور وہ جو غریب پرور اور عوام کی "پیداوار" ہونے کا دعویدار تھا، اس کے لیے قیمتی ملبوسات، سگار اور سگریٹ، فرانس اور سوئٹزرلینڈ کا پانی بھی دوسرے ملکوں میں پاکستان کے سفارت خانوں اور پی آئی اے کے ذریعے منگائے جاتے تھے۔ پولیس اور انٹیلی جنس کے اداروں کے خفیہ فنڈ میں سے جو بہتر اسی لاکھ روپیہ اچھالے گئے تھے، وہ ان کے علاوہ تھے۔ ان رشتہ داروں میں وہ کیلا ... سرگرم ... تھا، اس کے گورنروں، وزیروں اور مشیروں کے علاوہ اس کے حامی ارکان اسمبلی اور پارٹی کے عہدیداروں نے جو ... تھے۔ انفرادی سطح پر بھی اس زمانے میں مغلیہ حکومت کے دور زوال کی یاد تازہ کی جا رہی تھی۔ ... یہ ہے کہ ایک فرزند ارجمند کو محض نوجوان ہونے کی وجہ سے پیش کیا، تو اسے ۲۴ گھنٹے کے اندر خارجہ سروس میں ایک اعلیٰ عہدہ عطا کر دیا گیا۔ ایک طرف سے ... افراد کو ... کی بجائے صرف سیاسی وجہ کی بنا پر افسر ... شاہی کا کل پرزہ بنا دیا گیا اور اس قسم کے دوسرے کرتوت، پوری تفصیل کے ساتھ عوام کے سامنے لائے جاتے، اور بھٹو کے اصل رُخ کردار کو واضح کرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ ... کے ... اور ... کی ... کہانیوں کی حقیقت بیان کر دی جاتی، تو اصل جمہوریت کو ... کرنے والوں کو "یوم جمہوریت" منانے کا فیصلہ کرنے کی ہمت نہ ہوتی، اور اگر وہ نعروں سے کام لینے پر ہی اڑے رہتے، تو عوام ان کے اس فیصلہ کو اس دور کے عوام سے بھی یہ ... کی توہین کی ... یہ ایک ناقابل برداشت زیادتی ...

احتساب کا عمل بلاشبہ جاری ہے، اور چیف مارشل لاء ایڈمنسٹریٹر کے بیان کے مطابق ڈیڑھ سو جلدوں میں اس سابقہ سرکار کی کارکردگی کی تفصیل بھی منظر عام پر آنی شروع ہو جائے گی، لیکن بھٹو شاہی کے چھ سالہ دور میں جھوٹے پروپیگنڈہ کے جو اثرات باقی ہیں، اور جن سے فائدہ اٹھا کر ایک انتہائی ظالم اور غاصب حکمران بلکہ جرنیل و جلاد کے نیچے کو مظلوم اور عوام کا ہمدرد ظاہر کرنے کی جو کوشش کی جا رہی ہے، اسے پوری طرح ناکام بنانے کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ بھٹو شاہی کے متعلق جو تحریری اپیل شائع کرنے کا ذکر کیا جاتا رہا ہے، اسے جلد از جلد ٹیلیویژن، ریڈیو اور دوسرے سرکاری ذرائع ابلاغ سے منظر عام پر لانے کا اہتمام کیا جائے تاکہ عوام کی بیداری میں ... انتہائی ...

کو ... منظر کردی پہلی طرح عوام کے سامنے آ جائے، اور مظلومی کا لبادہ اوڑھ کر پھر عوام کو دھوکہ دینے کے درپے عناصر ہمیشہ کے لیے عوام سے ... ہو جائیں۔



عشق کی تقویم میں عصر رواں کے سوا
اور زمانے بھی ہیں جن کا نہیں کوئی نام



قائداعظم نے فرمایا

مسلمانوں کی نجات تین ہے کہ ... ایمان اور تنظیم میں پختہ ہے اور تیز ... تاکہ ... کامل اتحاد اور ... سے گزشتہ دس سالہ ... مسلمانوں کی خدمت کر رہا ہے۔

۲۵ جنوری ۱۹۳۸ء

نور بصیرت

میاں عبدالرشید

عزت

قرآن پاک میں حق تعالیٰ کا ارشاد گرامی ہے کہ: "بلاشبہ عزت ساری اللہ کے لیے ہے۔" نیز یہ دعا سکھائی: "اے اللہ! اے بادشاہت کے مالک! تو جسے چاہے بادشاہت عطا فرماتا ہے اور جس سے چاہے حکومت چھین لیتا ہے۔ اور جسے چاہے عزت دیتا اور جسے چاہے ذلیل کرتا ہے۔ تیرے ہاتھ میں خیر (بھلائی) ہے، یقیناً تو ہر چیز پر پوری قدرت رکھتا ہے۔"

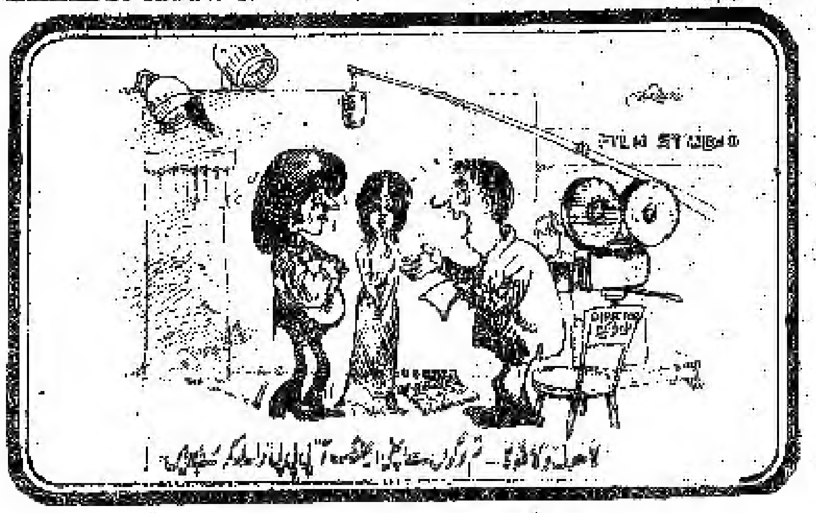
یورپ کی تہذیب نے انسان کو ظاہری سہولتیں تو بہت مہیا کی ہیں۔ ریل گاڑیاں، موٹریں، ہوائی جہاز، ٹرام، بجلی، اچھے لباس، اچھے مکان وغیرہ —— لیکن اسے انسانیت سے محروم کر دیا ہے۔ یوں نظر آتا ہے جیسے یہ انسان حیوان ہیں، جنہیں اچھے اچھے لباس پہنا کر اور بڑی بڑی کاروں میں سوار کر کے چھوڑ دیا گیا ہے۔ ایک وقت تھا کہ لوگوں کو اپنی عزت کا احساس تھا جن کا عمل کو وہ عزت سے گرا ہوا سمجھتے تھے، انہیں کسی قیمت پر کرنے کو تیار نہیں ہوتے تھے۔ آج یہ حالت ہے کہ بیشتر لوگ چند ٹکوں کی خاطر ذلیل سے ذلیل کام کرنے کے لیے تیار ہو جاتے ہیں۔ اس دور کے انسانیت پر سب سے بڑا ظلم یہ کیا ہے کہ اس سے عزت کا احساس چھین لیا ہے۔ اس سے پہلے دور میں اکثر لوگ ہر بات کہتے سنے جاتے تھے، "بھئی، یہ کام مسلمان کی شان کے شایاں نہیں" یا "یہ انسانیت سے گرا ہوا فعل ہے۔ میں ایسا نہیں کر سکتا۔" یورپ ابھی ہیں یہ دور گزر چکا ہے کہ کوئی دوسرے کو جھوٹا کہہ دیتا، تو اُسے اس کے ساتھ ڈوئل لڑنا پڑتا۔ دوست سے غداری بدترین فعل سمجھا جاتا۔ اعلیٰ حکمران، ایجنٹوں، جاسوسوں اور ٹھگوں سے ... کسی ... کے بارے میں یہ ثابت ہو جاتا کہ اس نے پارلیمنٹ میں غلط بیانی کی ہے، تو اسے اپنے عہدے سے مستعفی ہونا پڑتا۔ لیکن آج "فری ورلڈ" دنگل ہے۔ نہ کسی حکمران میں عزت کا احساس رہ گیا ہے، نہ عام آدمی میں۔ یہ نتیجہ ہے اللہ تعالیٰ کو بھول جانے کا، کہ انسان اپنے آپ ہی کو بھول گیا ہے۔

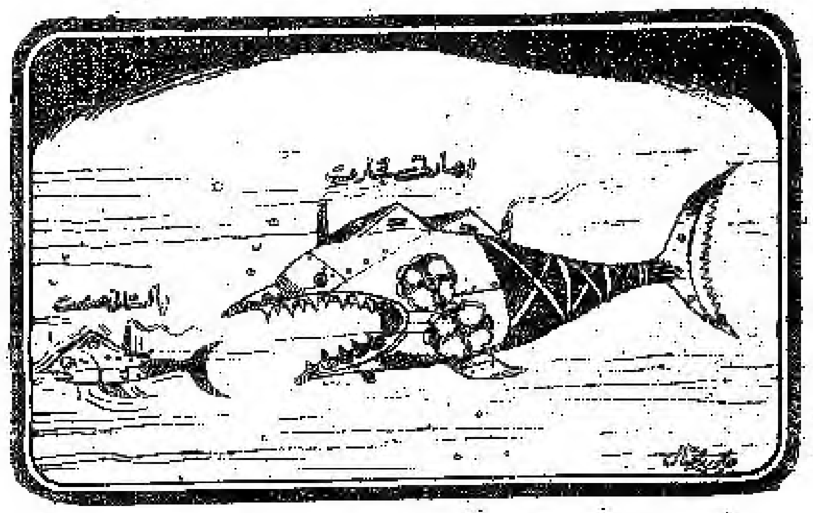
حالات کا اندازہ

کسی سے وہ محبت ہو، محبت جس کو کہتے ہیں
پھر اس سے ایسی نفرت ہو کہ نفرت جس کو کہتے ہیں
دلی حالات کا اندازہ ہوا اس وقت غافل کو
مصیبت ہی نہیں دیکھی، مصیبت جس کو کہتے ہیں

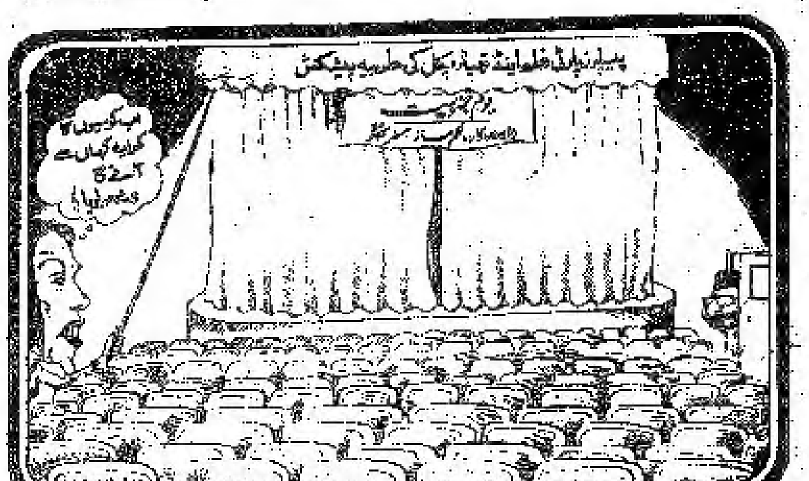
اکبر الہ آبادی











ملک کی چار بڑی شاہراہوں کو وفاقی حکومت نے اپنی تحویل میں لے لیا

غیر قانونی طور پر ترک وطن کرنے والوں کو پانچ سال قید اور جرمانے کی سزا دی جا سکے گی

ملک میں سیمنٹ کی پیداوار میں اضافے کے لیے فوری اقدامات کیے جائیں گے، کابینہ کے اجلاس کے فیصلے

بنکوں کو سونے کی خرید و فروخت فوری طور پر بند کر دینے کی ہدایت

سونے کی سمگلنگ ختم کرنے میں مدد ملے گی

سابق وزیر اعظم نے اپنی املاک کے بوگس گوشوارے داخل کیے ہیں

وفاقی تحقیقاتی ادارے نے بھٹو کے خلاف اختیارات کے ناجائز استعمال اور بدعنوانیوں کی تحقیقات بھی مکمل کر لی

پاکستان سے کوکا کولا بھارت کو سمگل کیا جاتا ہے

نیویارک ٹائمز

بابی جیکر تیزی سے دوخط

نور خاں کا آپریشن کرنے کے نتیجہ بائیں پسلی کے نیچے سے گولی نکال لی گئی!

رہائی کے بعد سیاسی طور پر ولی خاں بہت اہمیت اختیار کر چکے ہیں

اصلاح الدین پاکستانی ہاکی ٹیم کی قیادت کریں گے

آئندہ سال کے وسط تک براہ راست ڈائلنگ سسٹم کے ذریعے پاکستان کا بیرونی ملکوں کے ساتھ رابطہ قائم ہو جائے گا

مسجد کو صرف مسجد کے نام ہی سے پکارا جائے

کوثر نیازی لندن پہنچ گئے

ہیری کا نام ذوالفقار آباد نہیں رکھا گیا

ممتاز نقاد، افسانہ نگار پروفیسر حسن عسکری انتقال کر گئے

کراچی میں سپرد خاک کر دیا گیا

میں ون یونٹ کے خلاف نہیں، سرپرست نظام ملک کے لیے موزوں نہیں رہے گا (خان ولی)

سابق حکمرانوں کی دھاندلیوں کی تحقیقات کے لیے شاہ کمیشن کی طرز پر کمیشن تشکیل دیا جاتے۔ احتساب کا عمل صرف ایک پارٹی تک محدود نہیں رہنا چاہیے

پاکستان قومی اتحاد کے ہم خیال گروپوں میں تقسیم ہو جانے پر مجھے تعجب نہیں ہو گا



ٹورانٹو کے خالد عثمان اور ڈاکٹر طاہرہ عثمان
جن کی شادی اکتوبر ۱۹۷۷ء میں پاکستان میں انجام پائی۔

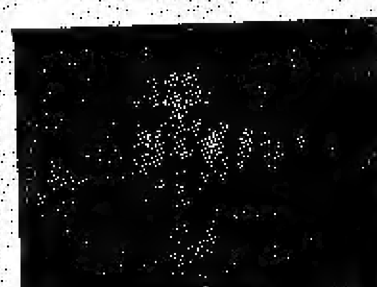
فرانس کو وعدے کے مطابق ایٹمی ری پراسیسنگ پلانٹ مہیا کرنا ہو گا

پاکستان کو ری پراسیسنگ پلانٹ کی بجائے "کو پراسیسنگ پلانٹ" دینے کی خبروں پر دفتر خارجہ کا رد عمل

کمرۂ عدالت میں بے نظیر بھٹو کی برہمی

سرحد کے وزیر اعلیٰ نصر اللہ خٹک کے خلاف...

میں نے بیماری اور
پریشانیوں سے تنگ آکر
ایک بار خودکشی
کی کوشش کی تھی:
— ڈاکٹر مندیکا کا انکشاف



یہ انڈونیشی ملکی طیارے کے اغوا کا پہلا واقعہ تھا

چودہ سو برس بعد
حضرت عبداللہ بن عبدالمطلب
کا جسد مبارک قبر سے
صحیح حالت میں برآمد ہوا
سات صحابہ کرام کے جسد مبارک
بھی اصل حالت میں تھے

نظامِ تعلیم مکمل طور پر اسلامی سانچے میں



ممتاز مصنف، شاعر، مزاح نگار اور صحافی ابن انشاء انتقال کر گئے

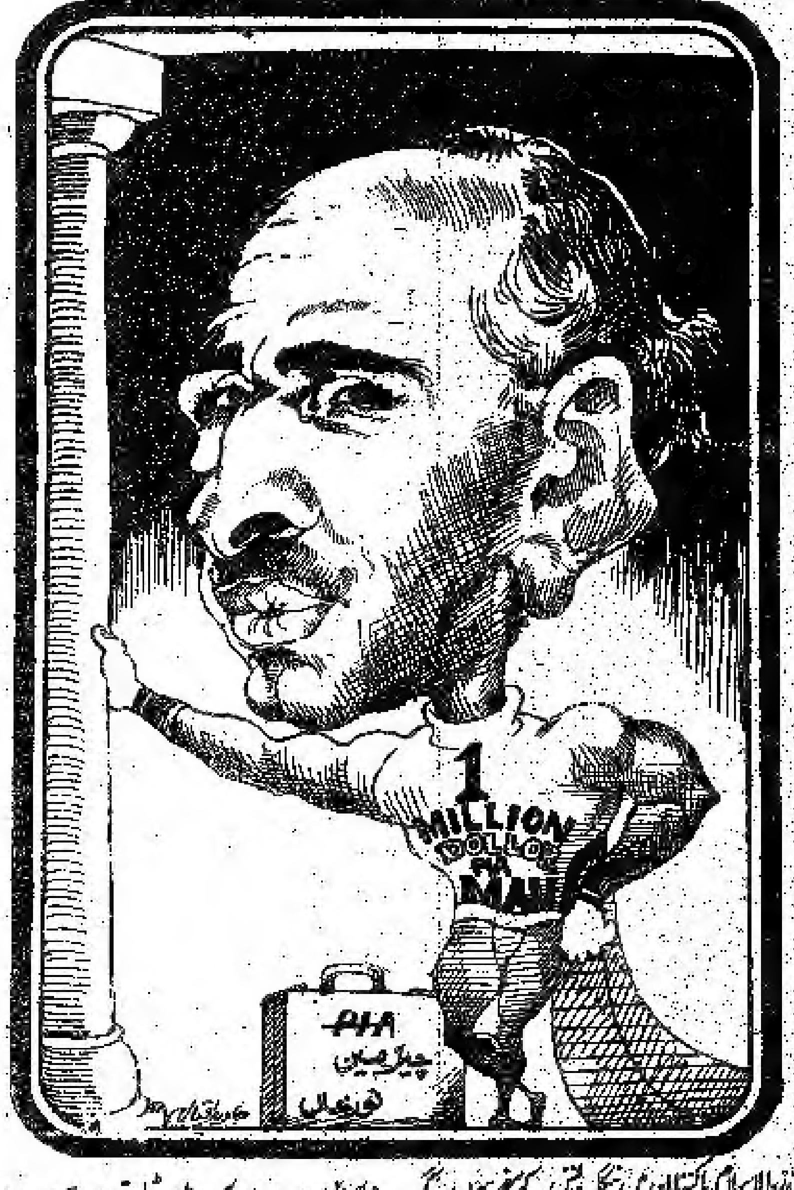
شاباش نوجواں!

چیف مارشل لاء ایڈمنسٹریٹر جنرل ضیاء الحق کا پیغام

نئے نظامِ تعلیم میں جدید سائنسی ضروریات کا بھی پورا پورا خیال رکھا جائے گا

شادی کونسل کے ارکان انتخابات میں حصہ لے سکیں گے

سرکاری عہدوں پر فائز شہریوں کے انتخاب لڑنے پر پابندی ہوگی



اجمل خٹک اور ریٹائرڈ میجر جنرل جیلانی جلد واپس آ جائیں گے

نیپ کے دو سرکردہ کارکن وطن واپس آ چکے ہیں

ذوالفقار علی بھٹو پر سب سے پہلے ملک توڑنے کا مقدمہ چلایا جائے

کشمیر بھارت کا اٹوٹ انگ ہے

پی آئی اے لندن میں ایک بڑا ہوٹل خرید رہی ہے

پنجاب ولی خاں کو غدار کی حیثیت سے تسلیم کرے گا: ظہور الہی

پیپلز پارٹی اب کوئی تحریک نہیں چلا سکے گی

پاکستانی کرکٹ ٹیم کو بھارت کے دورے کی دعوت

کراچی سٹیل ملز کا منصوبہ ملک کی اقتصادی ترقی کیلئے مضبوط بنیاد ثابت ہوگا

منصوبے کو مقررہ وقت پر مکمل کر لیا جائے گا

ملز میں سالانہ ۴۵ ارب روپے کا سامان تیار ہوگا

عوام کے مسائل کے منصفانہ اور فوری حل کیلئے تمام صلاحیتیں بروئے کار لائیں

سابقہ دور حکومت میں سروس کا پورا ڈھانچہ تباہ ہو کر رہ گیا تھا

سرکاری ملازمین لگن اور جذبے سے کام کریں۔ لیفٹیننٹ جنرل اقبال کا الوداعی خطاب

قومی اتحاد کے بنیادی اصولوں میں کوئی تبدیلی نہیں ہونی چاہیے نورانی

محاسبہ کے دوران حقائق چھپانے کی کوشش کرنے والوں کے خلاف سخت کارروائی کی جائے گی

پیرزادہ، ممتاز بھٹو، جتوئی، کھر، پراچہ اور گبول کے خلاف مقدمات تیار کر لیے گئے

مقدمات عدالتوں میں بھیجنے سے پہلے چیف مارشل لاء ایڈمنسٹریٹر سے ہدایات حاصل کی جا رہی ہیں

سابق حکومت اور اسمبلی کے متعدد ارکان کے اثاثوں کی پڑتال کا کام مکمل ہو گیا

ہمارا پیپلز پارٹی میں دوبارہ شمولیت کا کوئی ارادہ نہیں، خورشید حسن میر

حکومت اور عوام کے مابین رابطے کا فقدان بدعنوان افسروں کو من مانی کا موقع مہیا کر رہا ہے

عوام جان و مال کے تحفظ کے احساس سے محروم ہو چکے ہیں

جرائم میں اضافے پر جماعت اسلامی کی مرکزی مجلس شوریٰ کا اظہار تشویش

بے نظیر بھٹو کو رہا کر دیا گیا

سولہ (۱۶) رکنی مشاورتی کونسل قائم کر دی گئی

غلام اسحق خاں، اے کے بروہی، لیفٹیننٹ جنرل ایف اے چشتی، مصطفیٰ گوکل، جنرل حبیب اللہ، لیفٹیننٹ جنرل غلام حسن خان، ایئر مارشل انعام الحق، اے جی این قاضی، این اے قریشی، محمد علی، مولا بخش سومرو، محمد علی خاں آف ہوتی

ڈاکٹر امیر محمد، شریف الدین پیرزادہ، آغا شاہی اور ریئر ایڈمرل آر ایم شیخ نے اپنے عہدوں کا چارج سنبھال لیا

دفاع، اطلاعات و نشریات، صحت، سائنس اور سماجی بہبود کے محکمے چیف مارشل لاء ایڈمنسٹریٹر کے پاس رہیں گے، ۶ دو مشیر بلوچستان سے لیے جائیں گے، مشیر کا عہدہ وفاقی وزیر کے برابر ہوگا

مشاورتی کونسل کے اجلاس ہر ماہ کے پہلے تین اتوار کو ہوا کریں گے

سیکرٹریوں کی کونسل کی ایگزیکٹو کمیٹی ختم کر دی گئی ہے

عوام کو پیپلز پارٹی کے دورِ حکومت کی سیاہ کاریوں سے آگاہ کیا جائے، مسلم لیگی رہنماؤں کا مطالبہ

بے نظیر بھٹو برطانیہ میں پاکستانی سفارتخانے سے قوم دشمن کرتی رہی ہیں

بھارت کے ساتھ یک طرفہ تجارت ختم کی جائے، انتخابات ملتوی نہ کیے جائیں

ملکہ فرح پہلوی کا تحفہ

ایران پاکستانی مال کی بہت بڑی منڈی ہے



جعلی کرنسی چھاپنے والے گروہ کے ارکان

جعلی امریکی ڈالر اور پاکستانی کرنسی نوٹ بنانے والے گروہ کے سترہ ارکان کو گرفتار کر لیا گیا

۳۰ لاکھ روپے کی مالیت کے جعلی ڈالر، ۲ لاکھ روپے کے کرنسی نوٹ، پاسپورٹ، ویزے اور پرنٹنگ مشینیں قبضے میں لے لی گئیں

کمال گنج کے خوشنما بنگلے پر پولیس کا کامیاب چھاپہ، ملزموں میں چھ افراد گورنمنٹ پرنٹنگ پریس کے ملازم ہیں

جنرل ضیاء الحق نے "سن" کے ریذیڈنٹ ایڈیٹر اور فوٹو آپریٹر کی سزائیں معاف کر دیں



بسم اللہ الرحمٰن الرحیم

شمالی امریکہ میں اردو کا سب سے پہلا اور کثیر الاشاعت اخبار

پندرہ روزہ **کریسنٹ** انٹرنیشنل

ٹورانٹو، کینیڈا

جلد: ۷ | یکم فروری ۱۹۷۸ء | ۲۲ صفر ۱۳۹۸ھ | شمارہ: ۲۳



بھٹو کے خلاف غبن اور دیگر عنوانوں کے سات مقدمات ایک دو دن تک خصوصی عدالت میں پیش کر دیے جائیں گے

وفاقی تحقیقاتی ادارے نے تحقیقات مکمل کر لی

خصوصی عدالت میں سابق وزیر اعظم کے خلاف فوجداری قانون کے تحت مقدمے کی سماعت ہوگی

اعلیٰ عدالتوں کی بالادستی کو پامال کرنے کی کوشش کے الزام میں بھی تحقیقات کی گئی ہیں

حالات نے اجازت دی تو فروری میں بھارت کا دورہ کروں گا: جنرل ضیاء الحق

مجھے بھارت کے دورے کی دعوت دی گئی ہے



سرکاری ملازمین کو قومی لباس پہننے کا پابند کیا جائے گا

احکام اسی ماہ جاری کر دیے جائیں گے

ون یونٹ بحال کرنے سے مشکلات پیدا ہو جائیں گی

جمعیت علماء پاکستان اس وقت متحدہ جمہوری محاذ سے اخلاقاً وابستہ ہے